

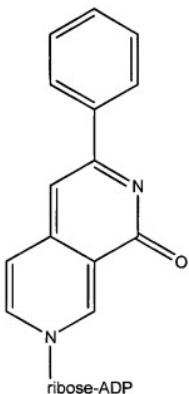
IN THE CLAIMS

1-17. (Cancelled)

18. (Currently amended) A method of detecting measuring activity of an NAD⁺ utilizing enzyme, comprising:

incubating the enzyme with NAD⁺ and a substrate for the enzyme;
quantifying any remaining NAD⁺ by the method of claim 12
converting any remaining NAD⁺ to a fluorescent compound; and
measuring an amount of fluorescence of the fluorescent compound.

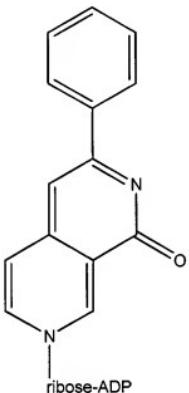
19. (Original) The method of claim 18, wherein the fluorescent compound is compound 1:



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20. (Original) The method of claim 18, wherein the converting comprises:
mixing NAD⁺ with acetophenone and base, to form a mixture; and
reacting the mixture with acid.

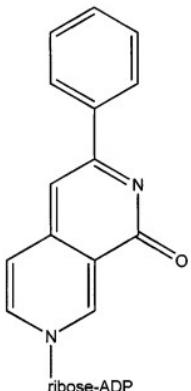
21. (Original) The method of claim 20, wherein the base is a solution of KOH.
22. (Original) The method of claim 20, wherein the acid comprises formic acid.
23. (Original) The method of claim 20, wherein the fluorescent compound is compound 1:



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24. (Original) The method of claim 18, wherein the enzyme is PARP.
25. (Currently amended) A method of determining whether a compound is an inhibitor of an NAD⁺ utilizing enzyme, comprising:
~~comparing an amount of NAD⁺ consumed during reaction of the enzyme with a substrate for the enzyme measuring activity of the enzyme by the method of claim 18, with and without the compound; and~~
comparing the measured activity of the enzyme with the compound and the measured activity of the enzyme without the compound
~~wherein the amount of NAD⁺ not consumed is measured by the method of claim 12.~~

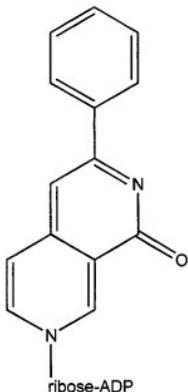
26. (Original) The method of claim 25, wherein the fluorescent compound is compound 1:



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27. (Original) The method of claim 25, wherein the converting comprises: mixing NAD⁺ with acetophenone and base, to form a mixture; and reacting the mixture with acid.
28. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein the base is a solution of KOH.
29. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein the acid comprises formic acid.

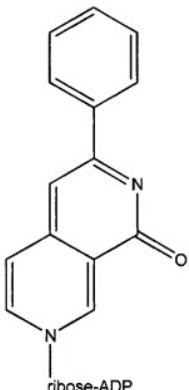
30. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein the fluorescent compound is compound 1:



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31. (Original) The method of claim 25, wherein the enzyme is PARP.
32. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein the enzyme is PARP.
33. (Currently amended) A method of detecting a genetic deficiency in an NAD⁺ utilizing enzyme in a patient, comprising:
measuring activity of the enzyme from the patient and a control enzyme,
by the method of claim 18; and
comparing an amount of NAD⁺ consumed during reaction of an the
measured activity of the enzyme from the patient with a substrate for the enzyme, with
an amount of NAD⁺ consumed during reaction of a and the measured activity of the
control enzyme with the substrate;
wherein the amount of NAD⁺ not consumed is measured by the method of
claim 12.

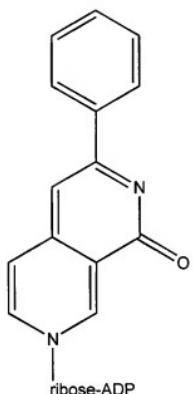
34. (Original) The method of claim 33, wherein the fluorescent compound is compound 1:



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35. (Original) The method of claim 33, wherein the converting comprises: mixing NAD⁺ with acetophenone and base, to form a mixture; and reacting the mixture with acid.
36. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein the base is a solution of KOH.
37. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein the acid comprises formic acid.

38. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein the fluorescent compound is compound 1:



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39. (Original) The method of claim 33, wherein the NAD⁺ utilizing enzyme is long-chain 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase.

40-53. (Cancelled)